

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXIV. No. 62

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—HUMPHRY DEMPY,  
BOWEN & CO. FRANKLIN, 150 N. 3d St.

BOWEN & CO. FRANKLIN, 150 N. 3d St.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—FRANCIS SPY,  
WEDDERBURN & CO. 150 N. 3d St.

HOLLYWOOD THEATRE, Twenty-third St., between 6th and  
7th Aves. FRANKLIN, 150 N. 3d St.

GRAND THEATRE, Broadway—THE BURLESQUE EX-  
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY-THIRD.

FRANKLIN THEATRE, Fourteenth St. and Sixth Ave.  
FRANKLIN, 150 N. 3d St.

WAGGONER'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th St.  
FRANKLIN, 150 N. 3d St.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St. and JENNY  
LIND, 150 N. 3d St.

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TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY-THIRD.

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 3, 1869.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are in-  
formed that they can now procure the requisite  
number of copies direct from this office without  
delay.

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled  
sheets must be made to the Superintendent in  
the counting-room of the HERALD establish-  
ment.

Newsmen who have received spoiled papers  
from the HERALD office, are requested to re-  
turn the same, with proof that they were  
obtained from here direct, and have their  
money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be  
sold to readers of the HERALD.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers  
for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a  
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement  
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is  
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 2.  
Mr. Gladstone yesterday, in the English House  
of Commons, moved to introduce a bill for the dis-  
establishment of the Irish Church. He made a lengthy  
address in support of the proposed measure. The  
bill passed its first reading, and the 15th inst. is the  
day set apart for its second.

Central Asia.

Two cities in Turkistan have been taken possession  
of by the son of the deposed Amir of Cabool. The  
dispatch which states this announcement also states  
that the garrison of Konat, a town in Cabool, has  
been surprised by the natives, and that the British  
lost 300 men killed, wounded and missing.

Cuba.

Revolutionary outbreaks are reported at Consolida-  
don del Sar and Coliseo, small towns in the Western  
Department. Troops have been dispatched to quell  
them. Santo Espiritu is being fortified by General  
Puello's troops.

Jamaica.

Our Kingston letter is dated February 17. The  
refugees from Santiago de Cuba have been placed in  
quarantine on account of the cholera prevailing in  
that city. An abundant supply of rice labor is ex-  
pected from Calcutta, and agricultural interests  
were reviving in consequence.

Porto Rico.

dates are to the 13th from the capital and the 5th  
from Ponce. The political situation remains un-  
changed. From the latter place there is reported a  
sale of 500 hogsheads of fine grocery sugar at \$4 1/2,  
which is very moderate compared with other ports  
on the island, where prices range \$4 50 and upward  
for best qualities. About 1,200 hogsheads are re-  
ported ready in the Ponce district, but the crop ad-  
vances slowly owing to the rainy weather, which  
interferes with the sugar making.

San Domingo.

Bacz still remains shut up in his capital. Large  
quantities of goods have recently been shipped from  
here to Port Plata and St. Jago de los Caballeros.

Venezuela.

Letters received from Venezuela report nothing  
new in politics, though there is reason to believe  
that the revolution commenced in Maracaibo is gain-  
ing ground. In Maracaibo produce is coming in  
more freely, but no orders for charters has, as yet  
been made.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the Army Appropriation  
bill was taken up, but after a short discussion on  
Mr. Sumner's amendment relative to an old war  
claim of Massachusetts it was postponed and the  
Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation  
bill was considered. An interesting discussion en-  
sued on a proposition to strike out the clause giving  
female clerks as much pay for the same work as  
males. Mr. Howe said that under the existing organ-  
ization of society females could not command as  
high pay as males, and equalizing the pay in  
Washington would not remedy the difficulty.  
Mr. Morrill thought the increase of pay would create  
a little aristocracy in Washington and excite the  
envy of worse paid ladies elsewhere. Mr. Pomeroy  
said if it was in his power he would fill the places of  
every able-bodied male clerk in the department with  
women. The clause was not stricken out. The  
clause appropriating \$5,000 to fulfill the contract  
with Miss Yinnie Beam for a statue of President  
Lincoln was discussed at some length. Mr. Sumner  
thought the statue would never be allowed in the  
Capitol and hoped there was some means of get-  
ting rid of the contract. He contended that  
he had never seen the model which was then  
on exhibition in the Capitol building. Mr. Howard  
said the statue was a failure. Mr. Trumbull said  
those who were competent to judge thought it a  
great success. The clause was accepted. An amend-  
ment, increasing the pay of employees in Washington  
ten per cent, was introduced. In the evening ses-

sion the bill relating to telegraphic communication  
with foreign countries was amended and passed.  
The Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed and  
the ten per cent amendment was ruled out. Mr.  
Morton, as an amendment, moved the repeal of the  
Tenure of Office act, which, after some discussion,  
was rejected by a vote of 22 to 25.

In the House, resolutions continuing the contract  
for reporting the debates in Congress with the  
proprietors of the Globe and authorizing the con-  
struction of the East river bridge were passed. The  
miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken up.  
An appropriation of \$200,000 for commencing work  
on the New York Post Office was agreed to. The  
bill, with some other amendments, was then passed.  
The Speaker stated that there were about 150 bills  
on his table to be acted upon, and, at Mr. Schenck's  
suggestion, it was agreed to hold an all night  
session then, instead of waiting till the  
last day. The Speaker stated that he would  
present his resignation to the House to-day. The  
business on the Speaker's table was then taken up  
and numerous Senate amendments to House bills  
were acted upon. The Senate bill respecting the  
organization of militia in the Southern States was  
passed. The Senate resolution of sympathy with the  
people of Spain was amended so as to express sym-  
pathy also for Cuba, and to authorize the President  
to recognize the independence of the latter when-  
ever she shall have established a *de facto* govern-  
ment, and in this form the resolution was passed  
unanimously. The session in the evening was  
continued up to a late hour, although no quorum  
was present.

The caucus of party members of the House of  
Representatives were held during the recess last  
evening. James C. Blaine, of Maine, was nominated  
for Speaker. The caucus was adjourned until Fri-  
day.

The Incoming Administration.

General Grant has been engaged for some time on  
his inaugural address, which will be short. He has  
consulted no politicians in regard to it.  
General Grant and his family will not take posses-  
sion of the White House until several weeks after  
the inauguration, in order that it may receive a  
thorough renovation. General and Mrs. Sherman,  
in the meantime, will be the guests of General Grant  
at his present residence. The new President and  
his wife, however, will hold the usual reception at  
the White House on the evening after the inaugu-  
ration.

The President elect has been presented with a  
broom to sweep out the Augean stable by a thrifty  
housewife, and a gold headed cane from a tree on  
Shiloh field. A Bible, in most beautiful style, is  
being gotten up by Mr. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and  
several other Christian gentlemen for presentation to him.

A Texas delegation, who called upon General Grant  
yesterday, were informed that General Reynolds  
would be restored to his command in that State.

In conversation with General Reynolds yesterday  
General Grant is understood to have said that re-  
construction could take care of itself, and that  
Cuban independence and the Alabama claims would  
require attention first.

The Outgoing Administration.

The last reception of President Johnson at the  
White House last evening was the most brilliant of  
all. The crowd was so great that several ladies  
were crushed. Lieutenant General Sherman and  
Admiral Farragut were among the distinguished  
visitors present.

President Johnson's family will quit the Executive  
Mansion on Thursday morning. Secretary Seward  
and his family will leave for Auburn on Friday.

The chiefs of bureaus will tender their resignations  
on the formation of the new Cabinet.

President Johnson's Cabinet held its last meeting  
yesterday. All the members were present.

The committee of the New York Common Council  
called on President Johnson yesterday, but he could  
not receive them formally owing to a press of busi-  
ness.

The pardons of Arnold and Spangler are being  
made out at the Attorney General's office and will  
probably be signed to-day.

Miscellaneous.

The United States Coast Survey, in order to ascer-  
tain the difference in mean time between Boston and  
San Francisco, have attached a chronometer to the  
wire at Cambridge University, so that each tick is  
recorded in San Francisco.

The lottery schemes in St. Louis are coming to  
grief. The Paschall House scheme is before the  
courts, and an indignation meeting of ticket holders  
in the Garner real estate distribution affair has been  
held, at which a committee was appointed to wait  
on the managers and inquire if they propose to have  
a drawing.

A fire in Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning de-  
stroyed the building occupied by the Times as a  
publishing office. The paper for the present is being  
printed at the Courant office.

The Missouri Legislature has ratified the new  
amendment.

Masked balls are to be prohibited in Boston after  
the 4th instant.

The City.

The Legislative Committee investigating the city  
gas works yesterday examined Mr. Wakeman, presi-  
dent of the Harlem Gaslight Company, and Mr.  
Zollikofer, president of the Metropolitan Gaslight  
Company, as to the cost and dividends of their com-  
panies.

The steamship Denmark arrived at this port yester-  
day from Liverpool on the 10th ult., after a very  
rough voyage. Captain Cutting, her commander,  
was dashed overboard and lost, and another officer  
had his leg broken.

Enos Lathrop appeared before Justice Dodge yester-  
day, and stated that he was present at the Court  
of Sessions on Monday as a witness against Gaffney  
the burglar, and on leaving the Court he was as-  
saulted by ruffians, who seriously injured him. He  
escaped from them only to be knocked down by a  
sister of his wife, who has left him and is living  
with Gaffney. Officer Cole, who saw the last as-  
sault, followed the woman to her home, where he  
was opposed by Lathrop's wife, who knocked him  
down a flight of steps with a bludgeon. He finally  
secured both the women, and Justice Dodge com-  
mitted them.

The prosecution in the Griffith Gang libel suit was  
sloved yesterday. For the defense, offers to prove  
that Mr. Beale had taken his story from other works  
was rejected by the Court on the ground that it was  
customary for authors to borrow their plots from  
other, authors and that plagiarism was the taking,  
bodily, portions of another person's writings with-  
out acknowledgment. The defense claimed that Mr.  
Beale, not being a citizen, had no rights as an  
author in this country. The case was then postponed  
until Wednesday.

The steamship Colorado, Captain Cutting, will sail  
from pier 48 North river at nine o'clock this morn-  
ing for Liverpool calling at Queenstown to land pas-  
sengers.

The Cunard steamer Samarra, Captain Lord, will  
sail to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The  
masts will close at the Post office at half-past nine  
o'clock this morning.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge A. S. Merriman and Nat. McKay, of Boston;  
Captain Abby, of the United States Army; John  
Parkhurst, Warden of Clinton Prison, and John  
Kendrick, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan  
Hotel.

Signor de Mutil Antonio and G. Vignola, of  
Mexico, and A. Andris, of Belgium, are at the Maity  
House.

Captain Ralfour, of the British army; R. A. Rich-  
ards, of Boston, and E. A. Hitchcock, of St. Louis,  
are at the Brevoort House.

General Ely, of Connecticut; Dr. R. L. Stewart,  
of Massachusetts; W. H. Merriman, of Albany, and  
General King, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Fifth  
Avenue Hotel.

L. B. Whitehead, of London; John R. Lyver, of  
England, and J. S. Burnside, of Dublin, Ireland, are  
at the Hoffman House.

Herr Frederick Haase, the German actor, is at the  
Belvidere House.

BROOMING JOYFUL.—The anti-Brownlow men  
in Tennessee are becoming cheerful now that  
Parson Brownlow ceases to reign over them.  
They are actually regarding the advent of his  
successor, who is of the same political stripe,  
as a blessing.

The Gathering at Washington.—The Contrast  
Between 1861 and 1869.

There will be a gathering unprecedented—  
"a multitude which no man can number"—in  
Washington to-morrow to assist in General  
Grant's inauguration. The city is already full  
of strangers, and every train from every point  
of the compass increases the number by hun-  
dreds and by thousands. The hotels, boarding-  
houses, shopkeepers, restaurants, fano  
banks, &c., are already reaping their harvest  
from the pilgrims and dreaming of the millen-  
nium. The general cash account of Washing-  
ton for the first week of this merry month of  
March will be enlarged to the extent of two or  
three millions in net receipts. The volunteer  
followers of General Grant down Pennsylv-  
ania avenue to-morrow, in and out of line,  
will probably exceed in numbers the combined  
armies of Grant and Sherman, bummers and  
all, which, returning from the war, marched  
up that avenue in the spring of 1865, occu-  
pying two days, twenty men abreast, in the  
passage of the mighty host.

What a contrast will be the spectacle in  
Washington to-morrow to that of Lincoln's in-  
auguration of 1861! A civil war, the most  
gigantic and sanguinary in the annals of man-  
kind, and a political revolution the most re-  
markable, decisive and comprehensive since  
the great upheaval and reconstruction of  
France are the grand historical events which  
fill up the interval from 1861 to 1869. In 1861  
the President elect, in a convenient disguise,  
reached Washington in safety, though waited  
for en route by an organized band of assassins,  
and in the city of Wilkes Booth. So much  
had been gained. But a Southern confederacy  
had been organized and was preparing for  
war, and thousands of men in Washington,  
Maryland and Virginia were deeply involved  
in the great conspiracy. General Scott had  
information from which he feared an armed  
attempt to take the life of Lincoln and to cap-  
ture the national capital on inauguration day.  
His means and forces of defence against the  
apprehended raid of some ten thousand men  
were ridiculously small, but Scott's arrange-  
ments for the crisis were admirable. He had  
his little squads of troops here and there, scat-  
tered judiciously about the city and on the  
line of the inaugural procession; he had his  
sentries posted from point to point on the  
house-tops, while his scouts were stationed at  
all the approaches from the suburbs. He had,  
too, his couriers and the telegraph to carry  
his orders and bring him information. He had  
the Treasury barricaded. On the route from  
the White House to the Capitol—called a  
mile—the President elect, with the outgoing  
President Buchanan by his side in the same  
barouche, and surrounded by a squadron of  
dragoons, was comparatively safe; but at that  
time after descending from his carriage Lin-  
coln would have to walk within the Capitol  
enclosure a hundred yards or so to reach the  
door assigned him. General Scott, however,  
had provided for his safety here a covered  
way, so that after leaving the carriage the  
next that was seen of Lincoln and Buchanan  
by the outside crowd was on the raised plat-  
form on the eastern portico, twenty feet above  
the ground. There, as safe from the surging  
multitude below as if in a fortress, and in the  
midst of a party of distinguished men and  
beautiful women, the inauguration ceremonies  
were performed and the great danger was  
over.

That was a day of mystery, danger, doubt  
and fear in Washington. But it was also a  
day of law and order; for the precautions of  
General Scott covered all contingencies of  
alarm, and, with his handful of troops, it was  
seen at sunrise that he held the city. Only a  
few weeks before Iverson, of Georgia, on the  
floor of the Senate, in dilating on the glories  
of the Southern confederacy, had said, substan-  
tially:—"As for our Confederate capital,  
sir, this will serve our purposes; for this dis-  
trict, with Maryland and Virginia, must go  
with the South." Henry A. Wise had made a  
similar threat in 1856 and was supposed to be  
actively involved in the conspiracy for the  
capture in 1861. General Scott got his specific  
information concerning it mainly from the  
loyal Maryland Governor, Hicks.

That was eight years ago. Cotton then was  
king and negro slavery was his prime minis-  
ter. Lincoln, established in the White House,  
was so enveloped by enemies that he had to  
temporize before he could strike. What a  
change! Slavery abolished, the cotton olig-  
archy demolished, negro suffrage established  
on the ruins of Iverson's confederacy and a  
"carpet-bagger" in his place in the Senate!  
Nay, more. The retired soldier, who was  
quietly, in March, 1861, at his tanyard at Ga-  
lena, listening to the rumbling of the coming  
tempest, will to-morrow, as the successor to  
unfinished work handed down from Lincoln,  
be the hero of an ovation such as never, so  
far, has been known on this Continent. Grant  
has said "let us have peace," and all sections  
and parties feel that peace it is to be, and all  
recognize his authority and his strength as the  
nation's choice. All feel, too, that his advent  
marks a new era in American history and a  
new age of progress, prosperity and power to  
the United States. And so it is that the in-  
auguration of General Grant will be the most  
glorious to the American people of any Presi-  
dent since the first inauguration of Washington.

But with all this we have not fully accounted  
for the gathering multitude of Pennsylvania  
avenue. It is, after all, mainly the gathering  
of the clans—the Grand Army of the Republic,  
the Boys in Blue, the Grant and Colfax Clubs,  
the Tanners and all the other clans on the  
scene of the spoils. We have grown in eight  
years, as from the debt and expenses of Swit-  
zerland, to the debt, taxes and expenditures of  
the British empire, and the spoils of the govern-  
ment have correspondingly increased. The  
multiplied facilities of railroads, meantime,  
have brought Washington nearer and nearer  
to the centre and extremities of the Union.  
And then there is the inauguration ball. All  
these things considered, we may safely pre-  
dict that the gathering at Grant's inauguration  
will of itself proclaim an advance of a hundred  
years of humdrum peace in the stupendous  
facts accomplished since 1861.

SUNDAY WORK.—Opera Fisk, in a card to  
the Boston Traveller, claims to be one of the  
originators of the Sunday express between  
New York and Boston. If so, why couldn't  
he permit the little "Morning Star" Sunday  
school to run its express line direct to heaven  
through his Grand Opera House?

General Grant's Inauguration.

The Washington correspondents are all upon  
the anxious seat about General Grant's in-  
auguration. It is not necessary to possess the  
faculty of prescience to predict what its main  
points will be, and we may as well give them,  
to wit:—1. In favor of the suffrage amend-  
ment, economy, retrenchment, reform, and  
strict accountability in the collection of revenue.  
2. In favor of Congressional recon-  
struction in the South. 3. In favor of law and  
order in the South—peaceably if he can,  
forcibly if he must. 4. In favor of admitting  
the outstanding Southern States with all  
proper speed. 5. In favor of a new consulta-  
tion with England in regard to the Alabama  
claims, or possibly the annunciation of a new,  
vigorous and unmistakable national policy in  
that regard. 6. In favor of the independence  
of Cuba. 7. In favor of a fresh and invigorat-  
ing treatment of the Mexican question. 8. In  
favor of the gradual absorption of the entire  
North American Continent, from the North  
Pole to the Equator, under the United States  
flag, in order to avoid future perplexities and  
complications with foreign and little local  
Powers when we have determined to construct  
railroads, canals or telegraph lines across the  
Continent at any point—and especially when  
we have concluded to construct the grand  
Longitudinal or Continental railroad, bisecting  
the Continent from Alaska through the parks  
of Mexico to Tehuantepec. This platform,  
with a dash of spice about our marvellous  
prosperity as a nation, his personal desire for  
everlasting peace with all nations, and par-  
ticularly among ourselves, will, altogether,  
make a magnificent inaugural, for the utter-  
ance of which the nation, from one end to the  
other, will joyfully return thanks.

Grab-All Massachusetts.

In 1859 Massachusetts received the principal  
of the debt due her by the United States  
for money advanced during the war of 1812-15.  
She was glad enough to get that, for her  
debtor refrained from bringing in a counter  
bill for damages occasioned by the use of blue  
lights by Massachusetts citizens for the benefit  
of the enemy during the war. The principal  
of this debt was obtained through the influence  
of that "arch fiend" Jeff Davis, and even after  
paying the lobby bills a handsome bonus was  
left for the treasury of the State, the receipt  
of which was acknowledged in full liquidation  
of the claim, principal and interest. Now,  
after a lapse of forty-seven years, Mr. Sumner,  
in the Senate, puts in a bill for the interest on  
the debt, which he claims to amount to the  
enormous sum of five million dollars. Besides  
all this it appears that the claim has been  
transferred to some railroad corporation in  
Massachusetts, and, in short, is but another  
of those swindling railroad schemes and jobs  
to rob the public treasury which confer inef-  
fable disgrace upon legislation in Washington.  
If the claim be persisted in the following would  
be a good way to draft the bill:—

UNCLE SAM—To the Commonwealth of Massachu-  
setts—DR.—  
To interest on money advanced for her own  
defence in 1812-15—\$5,000,000  
PER CENT—Commonwealth of Massachu-  
setts to Uncle Sam—DR.—  
To damage done American prestige and  
credit by the use of Massachusetts blue  
lights to assist the enemy, and obstacles  
thrown in the way of a successful pro-  
secution of the war by the Hartford Con-  
vention, in which movement Massachu-  
setts cordially sympathized.—20,000,000  
Balance in favor of Uncle Samuel, less  
interest—\$15,000,000  
—which the aforesaid Commonwealth is ex-  
pected to fork over to General Grant's Sec-  
retary of the Treasury, when that functionary  
shall be appointed.

UNPOPULAR.—Martial law in Tennessee, espe-  
cially among the Ku Kluxers.

REAL ESTATE.—There is a fine excitement,  
a delicious activity, in real estate. In fact  
the world scarcely goes round so fast as those  
little parts of it called city lots go up—all of  
which we are glad to see. We shall be happy  
to know that lots are worth as much as the  
speculators say they are; but if they should  
happen not to be, then let buyers stand  
under. Let those who are paying fancy  
prices look to themselves. Many men in many  
parts of this great city have bought and held  
for the growth of neighborhoods; but it takes  
a great while for neighborhoods to grow, and  
they do not always grow just right. Lots in  
the thickest part of the city have been held at  
ten times what they can be bought for now.

WHITEWASHING.—The term "legislatized"  
is substituted for whitewashing in Tennessee.

A "BIG THING"—One man holding the fat  
office of Register and the responsible one of  
Police Justice at the same time. Why not  
gobble up the Mayor and Common Council,  
Board of Supervisors, Excise, Police, Sanitary,  
Charity and Corrections Commissions,  
New Court House jobs and so on? Yes,  
verily! He hath stomach for them all.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN A NEW ROLE.—The  
Nashville Republican Banner reports that  
President Johnson is to become President of the  
Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad  
Company. If so, the best locomotive on the  
road should be called "Veto."

HOOYAY!—The democrats have carried Port-  
land. What effect will this have on the New  
Hampshire and Connecticut elections, to say  
nothing of the payment of the national debt?

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH.—  
It will be seen by our Atlantic cable telegrams  
received last night that Mr. Gladstone has  
introduced a bill in the House of Commons to  
disestablish the Irish Church, to make provi-  
sion for its temporalities and to disendow the  
Royal College of St. Patrick, at Maynooth. The  
Premier delivered an elaborate speech  
upon the bill, which was read a first time  
and the second reading appointed for the 18th  
of March. The Times advocates the bill,  
says it fairly accomplishes the task aimed at  
and that the government deserves the support  
of Parliament. The subject excites great inter-  
est in England and Ireland and will attract  
special attention in this country.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The question of  
"missing bonds" is raised immediately after  
Parson Brownlow leaves Tennessee for Wash-  
ington.